Carolina Observer.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per square for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.
Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Jackson & Calhoun
Electoral Ticket.

Election on the 13th November next.

1st Dist.—*Robert Love*, of Haywood county.
2d — *Montford Stokes*, of Wilkes.
3d — *Peter Forney*, of Lincoln.
4th — *John Giles*, of Rowan.
5th — *Abraham Philips*, of Rockingham.
6th — *John M. Morehead*, of Guilford.
7th — *Walter F. Leake*, of Richmond.
8th — *Willie P. Mangum*, of Orange.
9th — Rev. *Josiah Crudup*, of Wake.
10th — *John Hall*, of Warren.
11th — *Joseph J. Williams*, of Martin.
12th — *Kedar Ballard*, of Gates.
13th — *Louis D. Wilson*, of Edgecomb.
14th — *Richard D. Spaight*, of Craven.
15th — *Edward B. Dudley*, N. Hanov.

Administration Ticket.

1st Dist.—*Isaac T. Avery*, of Burke,
2d — *Abner Franklin*, of Iredell,
3d — *Robert H. Burton*, of Lincoln,
4th — *Edmund Deberry*, of Montgomery,
5th — *Jas. T. Morehead*, of Rockingham,
6th — *Alexander Gray*, of Randolph,
7th — *Benjn. Robinson*, of Cumberland,
8th — *James S. Smith*, of Orange,
9th — *William Hinton*, of Wake,
10th — *Edward Hall*, of Franklin,
11th — *Samuel Hyman*, of Martin,
12th — *Isaac N. Lamb*, of Pasquotank,
13th — *William Clark*, of Pitt,
14th — *William S. Blackledge*, of Craven,
15th — *Daniel L. Kenan*, of Duplin.

Any number of printed copies of these tickets may be had on application at this office, at $2 00 a thousand, or 25 cents a hundred.

Steam Boat HENRIETTA.

THE Subscribers having been appointed Agents for the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, give notice to the Merchants of this place and in the Country, that the Steam Boat is in fine order; the Lighters are good and sufficient, and kept always ready in case of low water. Warehouses at Campbellton are provided for the reception of goods and for the storage of cotton. They assure the public, that every attention and facility will be afforded to render these Boats worthy their patronage.
The Subscribers will attend to the receiving and forwarding of Goods to the interior, and to the shipping of Cotton or other produce.
WILLKINGS & CO.
October 2, 1828. 91 2m.

Notice.

THE Subscriber being about to remove from the State in a short time, solicits all who may have claims against him, to present them for settlement; and those who are in arrears to him will come forward and make payment without delay.
WILLIAM FORBES.
September 30, 1828. 91-3w.

Private Boarding House.

MY House is open for the accommodation of Boarders. H. POTTER.
Fayetteville, Oct. 1, 1828. 91tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Equity, Spring Term, 1828.

Henry Branson, Complainant, *vs.* Robert Cannon and Henry Cannon, adm'rs of Southy Bond, Thomas Henderson, adm'r of Samuel Goodwin, and Wm. Peck, Defendants.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Thomas Henderson, Adm'r of Samuel Goodwin, one of the Defendants in the above suit, is not an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made for three weeks, in the *Carolina Observer*, that he come in and plead, answer, or demur to Complainant's Bill, or the Bill will be taken *pro confesso*, as to him, and heard exparte.
Test, W. F. STRANGE, *C. & M. E.*

A Stray.

TAKEN up on the 12th ult, a small bay *MARE*, blind of the right eye, heavy with foal, small white spot in the forehead, both hind feet white, 14 hands high, about 13 or 14 years of age. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. She is in the possession of Neill Buie, 11½ miles from Fayetteville, on the direct road from Fayetteville to Raleigh, by McNeill's Ferry. NEILL BUIE.
October 3. 91-3w.

Wanted,

TWO or three *Journeymen Boot and Shoe Makers*. Good wages and regular employ will be given on application to the Subscriber. None but the best workmen need apply. ALEX. McLENNAN.
Wilmington, N. C. Sept. 17, 1828. 91 3t.

Hardware Store.

THE Subscriber has just received and now offer for sale, at his Store on Market square, a large and general assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery

embracing nearly every article in that line of business. Also, a general assortment of

Groceries,
Paints, Oils,
Drugs, Dye Stuffs, &c.

The whole of which Goods are bought low, and will be sold at a small advance for cash, or on short credit to persons whose punctuality can be relied on.
JAMES BAKER.
January 23, 1828. 55tf.

Jailer's Notice.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Sampson County, North Carolina, a negro girl who says her name is *ADOLINE*, and that she belongs to Thomas Smith, of Richland District, South Carolina. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be dealt with according to law, in such cases made and provided.
THOMAS K. MORISY, Jailer.
July 23, 1828. 82tf

From the Richmond Enquirer.

The Dilemma.—The Kentucky Gazette of the 19th, gives a very bitter morsel for the friends of Mr. Clay to digest. The article is admirably written, and exposes all the connection between "A. Burr and H. Clay." It gives extracts from original letters, of both—states, that it was H. Clay and J—A—who endorsed Burr's bill for near $3,000 and thus put him in possession of the funds that were necessary to carry on his project—it traces the successive defences that were zealousy made in open Court by Clay, twice of Burr, and once of Blennerhassett as late as July 1807—states that H. Clay was one of those who got up and acted as manager at a ball in December 1806, in honor of "this distinguished stranger"—and produces a letter from Mr. Clay, written in Washington, January 16, 1807, declaring that when he left Burr, which was up to the sailing of his expedition, *he* had the most perfect conviction of his innocence, that his 'DESIGNS were *lawful* and *innocent*;' and was *surprised* to hear different sentiments prevailing at Washington, more than two months *after* Jackson had written his warning epistle to Claiborne.

Turn then, the premises of Clay's friends in relation to Jackson, against himself; and how does H. Clay stand? If Jackson be a traitor, what is H. Clay? If Jackson be the dupe and the fool—the weak man, who is unfit to sway the Presidency of the U. S.—or the humble dolt who ought to have known that A. Burr had no right to undertake any enterprise without the authority of Congress. What are we to think of H. Clay? We leave it to his friends to take either horn of the dilemma, as they please! *Traitor* or *fool;* let them if they can, task their utmost wits, and discriminate, between Jackson and Clay. What says the N. Journal, which but the other day inferred J's guilt from the circumstance of "Mr. Rowan's being induced by the *notorious criminality* of Burr's schemes to *refuse to be employed as his counsel?*"

New York.—The signs in this State thicken rapidly, and are of the most encouraging aspect. The last Albany Argus has nearly two columns of signs, the result of votes taken at company musters and other public meetings, gathered from various quarters of the State, which give, in the aggregate, Jackson 2240, Adams 454. At two or three musters, where the numbers were not taken, they were unanimous for Jackson. This augurs well.

A SELF-MADE MAN.

ROGER SHERMAN, of Connecticut, was the son of poor parents; the business marked out to him for life was the sedentary and laborious employment of a shoemaker. But while his hand wrought in this humble, though useful occupation, a providential occurrence led him to aspire after a higher station in life. He was requested by a friend to seek for him legal advice at a neighboring town. The precision and accuracy with which he made known the case to the attorney consulted, excited surprise, and led to the intimation that his mind was fitted for higher pursuits. But how could this hint be improved? The advantages of education were not within his reach. Even should he relax his daily toil, want and suffering were near to him and to those he loved.

"Alone the oar he plied; the rapids nigh,—
To pause but for a moment was to die,"

"Neither, at that time, were there kind, liberal patrons, or generous associations, to which he might look with hope of assistance. He saw that all his resources were in himself, and he resolved that the power of these resources should be tried; and, in the strength of this resolution, he rose from the bench of the shoemaker, seated himself in the Halls of our Congress, and when there, he took his place with the first. For powers of discrimination, and for solidity of judgment, he had not his superior in that assembly of mighty men. Yes, this was the man whom Fisher Ames, when he had been prevented from hearing a debate, felt it safe to follow in his vote, *for he always voted right.* This is the man, too, of whom the late illustrious Jefferson declared, that *he never said a foolish thing in his life;* and yet this same man was a *self made man.*

Prof. Newman.

It is in the *Courrier Francais* that M. Bourrouse de Laffore has discovered a new method of teaching to read, "by which, in 8 or 10 days, children of five or six years or persons totally ignorant may be taught." This method is called *Statetegu*, and is said to have been proved at Nismes and Montpelier, in presence of a numerous assemblage.

A gentleman offers his services, in a London paper, to write *leading articles* for town or country newspapers, and to prepare or revise speeches to be delivered at public meetings.

MATRIMONIAL STATISTICS.

Experience, we have said, confirms the lamentable truth, that females who have passed the line seldom reach the harbour of matrimony. Lest any of our readers should lay the "flattering unction to their souls" that, though they have crossed that awful point in the voyage of life, they shall yet escape the rocks on which, if they strike, all hopes of wedlock must be forever abandoned, we shall present them with a table which, whilst it will exhibit to females their many chances of marriage at various ages, will prove the truth of the positions which have been already advanced on the subject. The table to which we are about to draw their attention is extracted from the "report of the select committee of the House of Commons on the laws respecting friendly societies. It was drawn up by Dr. Granville, a physician of very extensive practice, connected with several public institutions in the metropolis. The doctor whose attention had been directed to the statistical questions of the increase of population among the poor, thought that the public institutions to which he belonged might be made available in obtaining the information which he wanted. For this purpose he put questions to the females, who from time to time, came under his care, to ascertain the earliest age at which women of the poorer classes marry. He submitted to the committee the registered cases of 876 women; and the following table, derived from their answers as to the age at which they respectively married, is the first ever constructed to exhibit to females their chances of marriage at various ages. Of the 876 females, there were married:—

Years of age.			Years of Age.		
3	- at	13	28	- at	27
11		14	22		28
16		15	17		29
43		16	9		30
45		17	7		31
76		18	5		32
115		19	7		33
118		20	3		34
86		21	2		35
85		22	0		36
59		23	2		37
53		24	0		38
36		25	1		39
24		26			

It is to be borne in mind, that the females, whose relative ages at the time of their marriage are above exhibited, were all of the lower classes. Among an equal number from the middling or the higher classes we should not probably find so many as 195, or more than one fifth, married under the age of 19; or so few as 1-16th part after 18; or only 1-30th part after 30.

From this curious statistical table, our fair readers may form a pretty accurate judgment of the chances which they have of entering into the holy state of matrimony, and of enjoying the sweets (we say nothing of the bitters) of wedded love. They ought always however, to remember, that such of them as, independently of personal charms, possess the more powerful recommendation of property, will be deemed eligible as wives whatever may be their age.

If any proof were wanting of the dislike which persons who have resided in comparatively free states have to live under a despotic government, it might be found in the fact, that whilst hundreds who have limited incomes are from motives of economy, taking up their residence in France, nobody thinks of trying, with the same motives, Spain and Portugal; and yet the expense of living even within a short distance of Lisbon, is no more than half what it is in the south of France; and in Spanish Estremadura a man may have his wants and luxuries supplied for a mere nothing. "I have travelled," says a recent tourist, "through 50 miles of the finest part of Spain, Estremadura, in a climate which even in March is warm, dry, and beautiful, and I have not found one settled foreigner, English, French, or German. Nevertheless, if cheapness could tempt foreigners to reside here, there would be plenty, for I have good wine at less than ½*d.* English per bottle, good bread at 1*d.* per lb., 100 eggs for 1*s.* 6*d.* a rabbit for 3*d.* and good mutton for 1½*d.* per lb. As to the expense of an equipage, the barley and straw for a pair of horses does not cost 1*s.* daily."

Unrivalled trip.—The Steamboat North America, Captain Cochrane, arrived at Albany on Thursday afternoon at thirty minutes past five, having made the passage from New York in 10 hours and 30 minutes, (150 miles!)

Stage Coach Stories.—A stage coach is being built, to run between Bordentown and Washington [N. J.] to carry between fifty and sixty passengers. It has two compartments, one above the other, and has four wheels of the usual circumference, the felloes of which are 15 inches wide. A tender is to follow, to carry baggage.

Our friend, little Tom, has just returned from the back country, where he has spent two or three of the Summer months. "Well, Tom, what news do you bring? Did you hear any thing of the TARIFF, up the country? "O yes, Sir, the people are almost crazy about it. We'll *be darned*, say they, if we dont see the Tariff when we go to Town, if we can muster money enough. Some would give a bag of Cotton to get a sight of it; others are afraid of it, and keep their guns loaded."—*Georgia Courier.*

The French Phenomenon.—Paris correspondence some months ago announced the public exhibition there of a child said to have the words "Napoleon—Empereur," engraven by nature on the white of its eyes: one of the words on each side of the pupil. The child has since been taken to London; and we copy the following article concerning it from the London New Times:

"There was a private view yesterday of the child whose eyes bear the very singular impress of the letters on a franc piece. The letters, "Napoleon Empereur;" are distinctly visible in the iris of the child's eyes; they are of a pale blue color, and, as is stated, considerably larger than when they were first observed. The impression is accounted for in two ways; one is, that the mother, when pregnant, received as a present, a franc piece of the Emperor, which she was in the habit of frequently gazing on; the other, that there was in the room where she sat a medal of the Emperor. These causes, or rather pretended causes, have their origin in a theory which is, we believe, now scouted by every person of common sense, as well as by all medical writers."

The *Old* Times, however, expresses itself differently on the subject:

"The child stated to have the words *Napoleon Empereur* visible on its eyes, has been brought from Paris to be exhibited in the Royal Bazar. We saw the child yesterday, and could observe marks upon the iris of each eye, but could not, with the help of a glass, make out the alleged characters. We thought we could discover the letter N, but found it impossible to advance further than that initial. Several other persons, who were present at the same time, were not more successful. It must be owned that it is extremely difficult to get the child to hold its eyes sufficiently steady for minute examination, but, making allowance for that difficulty, we suspect that those who do trace out the alleged wonderful inscription, are much indebted to their imagination. The nurse who has charge of the child, asserts that she saw all the letters distinctly. Being asked as to the truth of the story which has appeared in the French papers respecting the interest taken by the mother in a five franc piece, she replied, that it was not in a five franc, but a 20 sous piece (a much smaller coin) and that the conscript who left it as a keepsake was not, as had been stated, the son, but the brother of the child's mother."

Anomaly of Vision.—A child seven years of age, the son of a distinguished artist, commenced taking lessons in drawing from his father; but it may be imagined how great the parent's surprise was, at finding all the objects which the child represented upside down. It was first supposed that the child might be practising this inversion of objects in joke, but he affirmed that he drew the objects as they appeared to him; and as the drawings were, in other respects, very accurate, there was no reason for doubting the child's word. Every time the object was turned, before he took a sketch of it, he represented it in the natural position, showing that the sensation received by the eye corresponded perfectly with the inversion formed on the retina.

This state of vision continued more than a year, after which time the child began to see objects in their natural position. Many analogous cases have been observed; a very distinguished lawyer, for instance, saw, for some time, objects inverted; the houses appeared to him to rest on the roofs—men to walk on their heads, &c. This aberration of vision depended on a disturbed state of the digestive organs, and disappeared with the cause which gave it origin. Dr. Wolloston, after considerable exercise of body and mind, suddenly found that he could see but one half of the figure of persons whom he met, as well as other objects which came before him. Dr. Crawford relates the history of a woman who was attacked with a slight hemiplegia of the left side, who, from that period, could see but half an object, not even after the power of motion had been restored to the paralysed side. Another person had, for several years, a derangement in the right eye, to which every single object was represented multiplied seven or eight times.—*Lancet.*

Lee the Poet.—When Lee was confined in Bedlam, a friend went to visit him, and finding that he could converse reasonably, or at least reasonably for a poet, imagined that Lee was cured of his madness. The poet offered to show him Bedlam. They went over this melancholy medical prison, Lee moralising philosophically enough all the time to keep his companion perfectly at ease. At length they ascended the top of the building, and as they were both looking down from the perilous height, Lee seized his friend by the arm, 'Let us take this leap. We'll jump down together this instant.' 'Any man could jump down,' said his friend coolly; 'we should not immortalize ourselves by that leap; but let us go down, and try if we can jump up.' The madman, struck with the idea of a more astonishing leap, than that which he had himself proposed, yielded to this new impulse, and his friend rejoiced to see him run down stairs, full a new project for securing immortality.

Burns.—In cases of extensive injury from this cause, one of the most successful application hitherto resorted to, has been the oil of turpentine. In the action which occurred in 1815, between the U. S. frigate Guerriere and an Algerine frigate, nearly fifty men belonging to the former were severely burnt by the explosion of one of the large guns. Some of these men were in a most pitiable condition, and suffered the most exquisite torments. They were taken down to the cockpit, and spirits of turpentine freely poured over their wounds. They all did well.

The London Quarterly Review estimates the present number of the Jews at about six millions; probably a greater number than over which Solomon reigned.

New York, Sept. 26.

Mexico.—Much complaint is made by our merchants trading with Mexico, of an act of injustice on the part of the Government of that country, in refusing them the privilege of withdrawing goods shipped without a knowledge of the existence of the new and excessive duties. Some of them, we understand, will suffer serious losses by this measure. A quantity of bleached cottons was shipped from this port by the brig Sea Nymph, for Tampico, with orders to be sent back in case they did not bring a certain price. Previous to the arrival of the vessel, the duty on cotton goods was greatly increased, and the privilege of drawback withdrawn. The law went suddenly into effect. The importers remonstrated to our Minister, and directly to the Mexican Government, but in vain, and the letters received yesterday by the Shamrock at Baltimore, inform the unfortunate owners here, that, as the consignees were forced to pay the duties, they were, therefore, compelled to sell. The result was a total loss to the shippers, as the goods would not fetch more than sufficient to pay the high duties exacted.

Le Courier des Etats Unis, of New York, states that an experiment has been made at Vincennes, with the steam cannon, purchased by the French Government, of Mr. Perkins, and that the machine, though very ingenious, did not in any respect answer the purpose. Its great weight, 20,000 lbs. renders the use of it very difficult, and besides, it carries a ball only half the distance which it would go, if impelled by gunpowder.

Mulberry Trees.—At the present time, when our citizens are beginning to turn their attention towards the rearing of *Silk Worms*, and the manufacturing of SILK, the following hint as to raising the mulberry tree, on the leaves of which the worm is fed, comes very opportunely:

The quickest and most certain mode of raising the mulberry tree, is from *cuttings* of the *old branches.* Take a branch in the month of March, 8 or 9 feet in length; plant it half its length in any good soil, and it will succeed to admiration, producing fruit the following spring.

Diminution of Mortality.—It appears from documents of acknowledged authority, that the number of deaths annually at Paris, was in the 14th century, 1 in 16 or 17 persons; in the 17th century, 1 in 25 or 26; and in the year 1824, 1 in 32 or 33. In London, the number of annual deaths, from 1770 to 1780, was 1 in 19 3-5, from 1800 to 1810, 1 in 34 1-5.

Treatment of Children.—Curiosity in children is but an appetite after knowledge, which ought to be encouraged as the great instrument nature has provided to remove that ignorance they were born with, and which, without this busy inquisitiveness, would make them dull and useless creatures. To encourage this temper, a child should never be checked or discountenanced for any inquiries he should make, but a plain answer should be given, and the subjects explained to him as far as is suitable to his age and capacity. But great care should be taken that they should never receive deceitful and eluding answers. They easily perceive when they are slighted and deceived, and quickly learn the trick of neglect, dissimulation, and falsehood, which they observe others to make use of; and if by chance their curiosity leads them to ask what they should not know, it is a great deal better to tell them plainly that it is a thing that belongs not to them to know, than to pop them off with a falsehood or frivolous answer.

If a child is fond of reasoning, care should be taken that this inclination is not checked in him, and that he is not misled by captious or fallacious ways of talking to him; and if his reasons are not quite out of the way, let him, without being laughed at for his mistake, be gently put into the right.—For, after all, reason being the highest and most important faculty of our minds, deserves the greatest care and attention in cultivating it; the right improvement and exercise of it being the highest perfection that a man can attain to in this life.—*Locke.*

Irreverence.—There is a practice in many, if not all, of our churches in this city, which deserves reprehension. So soon as the clergyman rises to pronounce the benediction, and frequently during the singing of the *Gloria Patri*, the males of the congregation begin to scramble for their hats and gloves. And with many, instead of walking reverently out of church uncovered, their hats are clapped upon their heads at the same time the clergyman pronounces the final Amen. In the old Brick Church this is particularly the fact. We recollect once, on entering the noble Cathedral at Baltimore, while going into the outer portal, of a week day, merely to survey the building, the sexton delicately admonished us, that we were entering the house of God covered. The hint was enough; and we never see a cloud of hats upon the heads of our church-going people, while in the *sacred presence*, without thinking of this devout and scrupulous Catholic.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

A man without assurance is liable to be made uneasy by the folly or ill-nature of every one he converses with. A man without modesty is lost to all sense of honor & virtue.

FOREIGN.

New York, Oct. 1.

The arrival of the Florida, last evening, gives us our London papers to 31st August inclusive, and Liverpool of 1st September. The two important items of intelligence are that as yet there is no certainty of any battle having been fought at Choumla, and that the harvest both in England and France would be well got in, and produce a good average crop.

As to the hostilities between the Russians and Turks, there were rumors of hard fighting for nine days, and much loss sustained, and no progress made by the Russians. We think it can hardly be doubted that the Russians had met with desperate resistance.—Despatches of a late date were received in London on the 29th, but on the 30th their contents had not yet transpired. The Courier of the 30th, in the evening, says, in relation to them—

The substance of the despatches brought by Mr. Clews from Berlin, which he left on the 22d, has not yet transpired. And hence, we are unable to contradict or confirm the reports in general circulation yesterday evening, of several days hard fighting before Choumla.

The report at Berlin was, that no decisive advantage had been obtained by the Russians, because no additional bulletin had been published in the Berlin State Gazette.

It may be that the despatches do not relate so much to military operations, as to correspondence or explanations between the European Cabinets.

Doubtless the despatches related to some important matters connected with the military operations of the two contending powers. Meantime while all were on tiptoe for news, the French and English papers are speculating largely on the probable consequences of the Russian invasion, and the Courier seems very anxious to persuade its readers, that there is nothing to be feared from the ambition of Nicholas, in allusion to whom it thus speaks:

"Can he be so addicted to a servile imitation of the old conquerors and their mad schemes, as to think that addition to his empire can increase his strength? Or is it impossible or improbable that another ambition should fill his mind—that of affording, if not the first, the most conspicuous example of a sovereign, to whom the confidence of others became the most effectual of obligations, and who would derive nothing from conquest but his share of a general benefit? The restoration of Constantinople to the Greeks, says a political writer, under the guarantee of all Europe for their independence and neutrality, as possessors of an important naval pass, from which the military ships of all nations should be excluded, or nearly so, offers itself as a solution of the main difficulties, which are foreseen, when the extreme result of the present campaign is thought of. The possibility of such a conclusion of a long apprehended contest, and a much considered danger has doubtless been looked at by the greater powers; but we have no special information upon the subject, nor official authority for this suggestion.

The intimation in this paragraph, that Constantinople may again become the capital of the Greeks under the guarantee of Europe, is important and significant.

It seems quite certain that the Turkish forces are more numerous than the estimates of them, by the difference of 200,000 infantry instead of 60,000—30,000 cavalry instead of 10,000—and at Choumla, alone, 500 pieces of cannon. This force, with the standard of the prophet unfurled; fatalism to back them; and the Houris standing ready to receive into paradise those who fall in battle, will make a desperate fight. Still we believe the Russians must succeed. Pending the preparations required for the attack on Choumla, the Emperor had suddenly gone back to Odessa.

Of the harvest, Bell's Weekly Messenger of the 31st August, thus speaks:—

"The fine weather which we now enjoy has given activity to every thing, and the reports from all the trading districts concur in the same tone with those from the agricultural parts of the country—that every thing is proceeding in a way which calls forth public gratitude from all classes.

We refer to another article from the same paper, concerning the means of retaliating the Tariff of this country, which is written in justification of the principle of the Tariff, while it suggests the expedient of retaliating its effects, upon this country, by imposing upon American shipping, in English ports, an extra tonnage duty. The only objection to this is, that it is contrary to the Commercial Convention between the two countries, which guarantees equality of duties to the shipping of both counties.

We refer to our extracts, generally, for details of intelligence.

From the Courier of 30th August.

There was no official or late intelligence at Paris on Wednesday night from the seat of war. The Paris papers of that date, however, are fruitful enough in conjectures. Some suppose that Choumla has been taken; others think that such a supposition cannot be entertained, because the intelligence of an event of such importance would have been forwarded with the greatest speed. The general impression is that the Russian Army is engaged in constructing batteries and redoubts, and other works, preparatory to the seige. As these must necessarily occupy some time, the Emperor has availed himself of the opportunity afforded him for going to Odessa, where he arrived unexpectedly on the 8th.

The German papers would persuade us that false estimates have been formed of the strength of the Turkish Army—that instead of 60,000, their Infantry is 200,000 strong that they have 30,000 Cavalry—and that in Choumla alone there are 500 pieces of cannon. Hence the necessity of strong reinforcements for the Russian Army. These accounts make us regret that official intelligence is not despatched more frequently and speedily. Even when news is unfavorable it is always the wisest course to publish it forthwith—and thus prevent those exaggerations which rumour never fails to propagate.

The first division of the expedition to the Morea had not made much way two days after its sailing. It was still in sight of Toulon. More troops embarked on the 19th, and the second division was to sail the next day. It is now said that Ibrahim Pacha will only withdraw the Egyptian troops from the Morea—that the Turks under his command will remain, and that he will deliver up to them the fortresses of which he is in possession. The French troops will, therefore, meet with some resistance. Patras, Coron, Modon, and Navaria, are garrisoned by Turks. Six thousand Turks are said to occupy Eubœa and the Acropolis.

Rumored defeat of the Russians.—There has been no arrival at any of the public offices to-day. The contents of the despatches received yesterday are still secret; but the vast importance which we ascribed to them is confirmed by all who have the best means of appreciating their communications. We believe we may repeat with renewed confidence, what we mentioned yesterday. The rumors of success on the part of the Turks, which reach us from every part of Europe, confirm our opinion of its truth. Nine days of fighting under the walls of Choumla, must have been nine days of successive defeat to the Russians, and any account coming away before the conclusion of the strife would necessarily represent the Turks as victorious.

Standard.

The report that the Russians have received a severe check at Choumla appears to have received general credit, and the assertion that Government has advices of this event is reiterated with increased confidence. It is said, that after several days' severe fighting, the Russians were compelled to fall back, with a loss of 40,000 men in killed and wounded.—*Ibid.*

The rumor still prevails that the Russians have been defeated in their attack upon Choumla. The thing may be true, but there is nothing extraordinary in it. We said before, that it was possible enough for the Russians to be repulsed from a place of such strength a first, a second, and even a third time, but then they will return to the charge, and *must succeed at last*, from the superiority of their numbers, and the well known pertinacity and ambition of the Emperor. From all this it would *seem* that the Russians had really suffered a reverse before Chumla, but no authentic news has yet been received.

Sun.

From the Messager des Chambres of Aug. 27th.

Paris, Aug. 26.—Letters from Odessa of the 8th inst. announce that on that day the Emperor had agreeably surpsised his August consort by arriving suddenly, without any persons expecting it. His Majesty had resolved to take advantage of the time required for the works and important preparations for the siege of Choumla, to withdraw for a fews days from the din of arms, and enjoy some repose, of which he has much in need, in the bosom of his family.

Lord Cochrane left Paris on Sunday for Marseilles, accompanied by Mr. George Cochrane. At Marseilles his lordship will embark for Greece on board the Mercury armed steam vessel, carrying two seventy-four pounders.

From the Journal des Debats.

Paris, Aug. 25.—Taking the Turkish and Russian Bulletins such as they are, and allowing for the probable exaggeration of the one and suppression of the other, the following seems to be a rational conjecture respecting the position of the rival armies:

It would appear that the plan of the Russians is not to take Choumla by assault, as was latterly believed, but to drive back the army which rested upon this place, and then to blockade it, while the operations would be really carried on for the purpose of taking Varna. In fact Varna taken, the Russians could march without peril to Adrianople, having a secure retreat on Varna and on the line of coast, in the event of their receiving a check. Choumla turned, and observed by a division, would remain isolated, and consequently lose all importance.

If this be the plan of the Russians, the month of August will have been employed for the siege of Varna, and it is probable that the grand Turkish army of Choumla, (which up to the last period of which we have received any intelligence, has always declined general action) will not have risked a decisive battle for the relief of Choumla.

Besides, the plan would have the advantage of giving the Russian guard time to rejoin the Emperor, and perhaps for Silistria to have capitulated—a circumstance which would render the Russian division of General Roth also disposable.

Again, if such has been the plan of the Russians, there will not be any important news to expect from Head-quarters before the end of August, and the question will be decided in the month of September or October, under the walls of Constantinople. Such is the distance of the places, that the question must be all but decided, at the moment we write; and the events have proved our present reasoning simple conjecture, or important reality.

Camp before Shumla, July 29.

Yesterday afternoon, at five o'clock, two brigades of the third corps of the army before Shumla, under the command of Gen. Rudzeweir, marched to the right wing, in order to occupy the thickly wooded eminences which are situated on the road to Silistria. This movement was successfully effected under the protection of the 3d brigade of horse artillery supported by the division of light cavalry. A brigade of infantry formed the reserve. During the movement a mass of the enemy's cavalry, supported by the redoubts erected before Sumula, and by four pieces of flying artillery, which were directed against us, endeavoured to dislodge us from our advantageous position.—Scarcely, however, had the enemy's artillery appeared when it was dismounted. The Turkish cavalry surrounded the extremity of our right wing, and briskly charged the squares of the 15th and 16th regiment of Chasseurs, which formed there; and, on the other side made an attempt to get possession of our artillery. But all their endeavours were fruitless. By a well supported fire of howitzers and musketry, the enemy was repulsed at all points, with the loss of 400 killed; we had 30 killed and 50 wounded. To-day we have fortified the heights which we took possession of yesterday, in spite of the fire of the enemy's redoubts and entrenchments, and the repeated attacks of his sharp-shooters.—Gen. Kuszerew, has arrived at Rasgrod.—He has taken a hundred prisoners, and rescued a thousand families of Bulgraian Christians from the persecution of the Turks.—Admiral Gaeg, with the whole fleet under his command, has arrived at Kavarna, whence he will proceed to Varna, to assist in the siege of that fortress. Silistria is invested; and the reserved battalions of the military colonies have already entered Moldavia and Wallachia.

Constantinople, July 28.

Four hundred Russian prisoners arrived here on the 25th, and have been disposed of as was done with those that arrived here before them—in private houses!

The Russians appear disposed to pass round the fortress of Choumla and march along the coast of the Black Sea upon Adrianople. To the latter, large divisions of troops are continually proceeding. The capital alone is to raise a corps of 150,000, and no doubt is longer entertained that a vigorous resistance will be made. The nation follows obediently the impulse given by Government, and appears prepared for every event. All Rumelia is under arms, and if ever the Turks commit the fault of hazarding a battle, it will be upon the plains of Adrianople. A guerilla warfare is the only one likely to be attended with success; and this is probably the opinion of the Turkish Government also. The levy en masse continues. Old men—such as are too weak to move in the field—are employed in the fortresses. The sacred banner has not yet been unfurled. It is supposed that this will not be done till the Sultan repairs in person to the army. For the last two days a report has been current here that hostilities had commenced between Russia and Persia.—*Courrier de Smyrne.*

London, Saturday, Aug. 30.

The reported deficiency in the revenue, the fact of which is now pretty well established, has caused some surprise in the city, especially as consumption in most articles is going on at a rate fully equal to that of last year. The difference, however, which now exists against the government may arise in a great measure from the duty on corn imported, which was very considerable at this period of the last year, and now yields nothing. The deficiency itself which now exists may be greatly lessened before the end of the quarter.

Of the means of retaliating the prohibitory commercial system of the United States of America.

Since by the late fine weather with which Providence has blessed the country in all parts, we may be said to have escaped the evils which lately menaced us,—of a harvest deficient almost to famine; it becomes us to turn our attention to the state of our trading districts, in which, by the expected operation of the American tariff, almost as much mischief was apprehended to our commerce and manufactures, as from the wet summer to our harvest; for wherever we turn our eye, every thing seems active and thriving, and the wheel of circulation turns with a velocity and steadiness which nothing seems to abate or tire. How is this? Is, then, the American tariff, from which so much was apprehended, a spent thunderbolt? Is it hurled in vain against the proud and solid structure of English commerce and trade? Is it likely to recoil only upon those who fabricated the means of annoyance?

What its effect will be in America, we cannot yet tell; but assuredly, this tariff not hitherto producing in England any thing which ought to excite alarm. Nothing, indeed, need be apprehended from America, provided we are resolved to adopt no rash measures of retaliation, but to take that course only which prudence suggests, and which may be made sufficiently penal and vindicatory toward the United States.

It manifests much ignorance in the people of this country to censure America for her tariff—there is nothing in it unexpected, or contrary to the law of nations—that it is conceived in the spirit of hostility, is true; but it is in the spirit of commercial hostility, which is natural in all communities, and of which this country has set so frequent example in all periods of its history.

The policy of all countries is to render themselves independent of other States in the prime articles of necessity—food and clothing; and when the former abounds, as it does in all agricultural countries, like America in their first civil condition, it is a maxim of political science to direct attention to manufactures.

When a country supplies itself with its principal manufactures from abroad it depends for payment upon the sale and exchange of its own raw produce—now this commerce is always to the disadvantage of the producing country; first, by invariably turning the balance of trade against it,—inasmuch as raw produce goes but a little way (except in those immense quantities in which it is seldom required) in paying for manufactured articles; and secondly, because the revenue of a State, which buys its manufactures from abroad, must nearly be stationary. Revenue, in such a case, can come through one toll-gate only—its customs, which war must interrupt or entirely destroy; whilst it scarcely need be observed, that if manufactures are once well established in a country which has a large raw produce, articles are not only manufactured cheaply, but productions and consumption, the sure sources of national wealth, keep pace together, and may be pushed to any extent. The secret of the American Tariff is therefore this:—American wishes to create, by means of local manufactures, that market *at home* for her produce, which depends upon the caprice of other countries *abroad*. She wishes to rest her wealth upon a more durable basis than her customs; she desires to raise her revenue, as much as possible, within herself, and to produce, from her own industry, skill and machinery, those beautiful fabrics of elegance and art, by which England has enriched herself, and engrossed nearly the market of the whole world.

This is the reasonable defence of America. She has done no more than she had a right to do. Whether she has taken this step of prohibiting commerce too early is a matter purely to herself. The only concern of England is, how to stem this new policy, and what retaliatory resources to adopt. This system of a rival is not to be disregarded; but, at the same time, a financial revenge, or a retort by high prohibitory duties on raw produce, except within certain bounds, would be absurd and insane.

When Mr. Huskisson talked of the liberality of *our* system, as to that of the American, in the warmth of his indignation he made too free with facts. The truth is, we tax already certain articles of American produce (even raw produce) as highly as America proposes to tax our manufactures. American rice pays 100 per cent.; timber 85 per cent.; turpentine 100 per cent.; 50 per cent., at least, is levied on wheat and flour, and 1,000 per cent. on tobacco! With this example before their eyes; America cannot justly be blamed, if she lays a duty of 80 per cent. on our woollens, cottons, and hardware. But rice, tobacco, timber, and turpentine, are minor considerations. The great article of value of which America exports to England is cotton; the export of this alone occupies nine tenths of her shipping to England, and upon cotton our principal manufactures depends. Now, no man, we think, will be absurd enough to propose that this article, the raw staple and element of our manufactures, should be taxed. In our opinion it ought to be suffered to flow in upon us with as much freedom, and in as much abundance, as possible. But though we cannot, and ought not, to tax the article itself, we can tax the vehicle which brings it, and this we ought assuredly to do.

The carrying trade of America, engrossed as it is with her raw produce, is the nurse of her marine, and the cradle of her future maritime power. A foreign tonnage duty may undoubtedly, and with undeniable justice, be imposed upon all American vessels which shall enter our ports, *whatever be their cargoes.* The consequence will be, that America will lose the carrying trade of this staple article, and it will be conveyed in British bottoms to British ports. How can America object to this foreign shipping tax? She lays a duty upon *our* articles, and we retaliate it by an impost on *hers.* Ships are as much the meas of wealth to the builders in America, as cotton and woollen fabrics are to the manufacturers and spinners in Great Britain. The consequence of such a system would undoubetedly lead to new retaliation; but what then? In the result, the raw article would find its way to this country, and in our own bottoms. But America must not be humoured to such a prodigious sacrifice, as to have the free unrestricted supply of the raw commodity, and, also in her own shipping. It is easy to see where the commercial conflict between the two nations will settle. The ships of both countries will make their outward voyages in ballast; America will put a yet higher tax upon Engligh manufactures when imported in English ships, with a diminished duty upon them when brought by her own ships. On the other hand, we shall do the same with American cotton, the present duty of 4 per cent. in a British vessel, and 30 or 40 per cent. when brought in American. But the result must inevitably be, that we shall thus greatly abridge the marine of the United States, and indemnify ourselves in these means for their commercial hostility.

Liverpool Cotton Market, Sept. 1.

In the early part of the week there was only a moderate business doing, chiefly to spinners. On Thursday and Friday several extensive dealers came into the market, and purchased rather largely—the sales on the latter day were estimated at 5000 bags, 1400 of them Uplands at 6¼d in one lot—but this increased business caused no change in the desire of holders to sell, or the tendency of prices to decline. Most of the business done in the middle and lower qualities of American and Brazil cotton has been at a decline of 1 8d per lb. About 800 bags of American and Brazil have been taken by speculators. The import of the week was 7474 bags. The import into this port since the 1st of January amounts to 479,060 bales against 603,000 for the same period last year—but there is a decrease in the supply from the U. States of 169,900 bales.

On Saturday the 30th ult. the sales were estimated at 4000 bales, in price there was no change; the prominent business of the day was the sale of 800 Alabamas at 6 1-8d and 400 Louisianas at 6¾d.

Except thou desire to hasten thy end, take this for a general rule, that thou never add any artificial heat to thy body by wine or spice, until thou find that time hath decayed thy natural heat, and the sooner thou beginnest to help Nature, the sooner she will forsake thee, and leave thee altogether to Art. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

Cooper is writing a new novel, to be entiled the Child of Wiston Wish.

Electoral Law of North Carolina.—As the day of election is near at hand, the following abstract of the principal provisions of the law providing for the election of Electors to vote for President and Vice President of the United States in this State, may be interesting to our readers:

The State is divided into fifteen districts for the purpose of choosing electors fot President and Vice President.

The persons qualified to vote for Members of the House of Commons of this State shall meet on the SECOND THURSDAY OF NOVEMBER every four years, at the usual places of voting for Members of the General Assembly, and there give their votes by ballot for fifteen Electors to vote for President and Vice President, not more than one of whom shall be residents of the same electoral District.

The polls shall be held in the same manner, by the same officers, under the same rules and regulations as the elections for Members of Assembly.

The Sheriffs, or other officers, who shall have held the said polls, shall give a certificate, stating in *words*, and not in figures, the number of votes given for each candidate for Elector; a copy of which certificate shall be delivered to the Governor *within eight days after holding said polls* under the penalty of two hundred pounds. The following is the form of the certificate.

I———— Sheriff of —— county, (or deputy sheriff, or other officer duly authorised, as the case may be,) do hereby certify that an election was held on the day (or days, as the case may be) and at the place (or places as the case may be) fixed by law within the said county for this purpose, and that the number of votes herein specified opposite the names of the several persons following, was given by voters qualified to vote for this purpose, for such persons as Electors for the State of North Carolina of President and Vice President of the United States, namely: For A. B. (here state the number of votes given for A. B.) For C. D. (here state the number of votes given for C. D.) and so on until the list of such persons so voted for, and of the number of votes shall be complete. Given under my (or our) hand (or hands, as the case may be,) this —— day of —— in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and——

The fifteen persons who shall be chosen Electors shall assemble in the city of Raleigh on the first Wednesday of December, and then and there give their votes for President and Vice President.

Electors failing to attend, and vote as aforesaid, (except in consequence of sickness or other unavoidable accident,) to forfeit 200 pounds.

Any Sheriff, or other person duly authorised for that purpose, refusing to take the poll, transmitting a false return of the election, making any alteration in the poll books, &c. shall forfeit 100 pounds.

In case any Elector or Electors should, by sickness or any other cause, not attend, the other Electors then present shall appoint some other person or persons to supply such vacancy or vacancies. *Star.*

Passenger Ships.—The British Parliament has lately passed a law, by which no ship is permitted to sail from any port in the United Kingdom, on any voyage for any place in the British possessions on the continent or islands of North America, with more persons on board than three for every four tons burthen of the ship; the master and crew to be included in the number, two children under fourteen years of age, three under seven years, or one under twelve months with the mother, to be considered as one person. No ship is permitted to carry any passengers, unless she is at the height of five feet and a half at least between decks, is of more than one deck, or if only one deck, unless a platform is laid beneath the deck, with a space of five and a half feet at least between. All vessels bound on such voyages are required to have good and wholesome provisions, with fifty gallons, at least of pure water, for every person on board, and 50 lbs. at least of bread, or bread stuff, to each passenger. The act contains other provisions, with penalties for securing the lives and health of passengers. *Bost. Adv.*

We learn that the Travels of the Duke of Saxe Weimar, are nearly completed, and will be published in a few days by Messrs. Carey, Lea, & Carey.

The same publishers have in the press, a new series of Tales of a Grandfather, by the author of Waverly; and Moore's new work, "Captain Rock's Letters to the King." The first edition of this work was suppressed, after it had been submitted to the examination of an eminent counsellor. The present edition is printed from a copy which escaped the general destruction; and the nature of its contents is said to warrant fully the advice of the counsel. In it, may be found the origin of all the distinguished families of Ireland, the Wellesleys, the Londonderrys, &c. &c.

The Young Napoleon.—It would appear from the following account in a German paper, that the young Napoleon promises to prove "a chip of the old block."—The young Duke of Reichstadt, the son of Napoleon, went through his last examination in every branch of his studies to the perfect satisfaction of their Imperial Majesties, and of his mother who was present on the occasion. His grandfather told him, after the examination had been concluded, that within a year he should enter the army; upon which the young Prince is said to have exclaimed—"Thank God! then my fate is fixed!" There is a rumor current that Austria means to procure for him the throne of Portugal, by negotiating a marriage between him and the young queen Maria de Gloria, all title to whose hand her hopeful uncle Miguel has forfeited. We do not know what truth there is in the rumor.

Unrivalled Trip.—The Steamboat N. America, Capt. Cochrane, arrived at Albany on Thursday afternoon, at thirty minutes past five, having made the passage from New York in 10 hours and thirty minutes, (150 miles!)

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, OCT. 9, 1828.

...tion.—A fire had almost broken out a ...ays ago, in a place where it could not ...ve been very extensive, but for its time...covery, caused by throwing hot ashes ...some rubbish in a back yard. Too ...care cannot be taken among such tin...xes as the houses in this town general...

...*Presidential Election* will soon be set... In less than three weeks from to-day, ...e 28th inst.) the vote of Pennsylvania ...e given; and seven weeks hence every ...will have voted. In this State, and ...ople cannot be too generally or too of...minded of it, the election will be held ...hursday the 13th of November, and ...we have no doubt of the result, yet ...nnot but hope that every man entitled ...ote will go to the polls. It is not suf... that Gen. Jackson should receive the ...of the State. It is also necessary that ...uld get it by the overwhelming majori... *can be* given. By that means nearly ...ow of opposition to his Administration ...e put down in this State. Let every ...do his duty.

...a regular meeting of the Members of ...*ix Chapter*, held at Mason Hall, in this ...on the 5th inst., the following officers ...elected:

...*M. E.* ANSON BAILY, H. P.
...*union* JOHN BLACK, K.
WM. WADDILL, S.
E. L. WINSLOW, C. H.
JOS. AREY, P. S.
JOHN CAMPBELL, R. A. C.
T. J. HOLTON, M 3d V.
HENRY McLEAN, M 2d V.
JOS. SNIVELY, M 1st V.
A. W. HORTON, Sec'y.
JAMES MILLER, Treas'r.
COLIN McIVER, Chaplain.
D. D. SALMON, S. & T.

...qually.—We have not calculated on the ...of Ohio for Gen. Jackson, though we be... some of his friends have. But when the ...onal Intelligencer comes out with such an ...gy as the following for the anticipated ...t of their party, we may certainly be al... to say that the vote of Ohio is at least ...ful.

...ON THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER, OCTOBER 2.

...—The election of Representatives to Congress ...State officers) is to take place in the State of O... on the 15th of the present month. Our informa... from various sources, leaves no room to doubt ...overwhelming majority in favor of the Adminis..., in the aggregate vote. Yet, owing to pecu... circumstances, connected with land laws and o... matters of more local concernment, we under... that it is possible that one or two of the friends ...present Administration may be superseded by ...andidates who oppose them. We trust that it ...not so happen. But we mention this state of ...s to caution our readers against considering the ...of the Congressional election in that state, ...ever it may be, as a criterion of the vote which ...will give in the Electoral Election. There is ...District, for example, in which there is a clear ...rity of friends of the Administration, from which ...nd to the General will be elected by an almost ...imous vote, and there is another, in a situation ...tly the reverse. Nothing is more certain, how... which hath not come to pass, than that this ...votes for Mr. Adams and Mr. Rush.

The result of the Election in the different ...nties of the State, for Members of the Le...ature, has been published, with the excep... of Hyde. The return from that county ...bjoined:

...yde—John Hill, S; Wallis Styron and John Jas... Commons.

DAVID W. STONE, Esq. of this City, has ...appointed Cashier of the Edenton Branch ...e State Bank, *vice* Saml. H. Pullen, de...ed.—*Raleigh Reg.*

Fatal Effects of Intemperance.—On Satur... morning last, Jesse Hunt, was found dead, ...a branch just below Brown's Still House ...this county—there is no doubt that his ...th was caused by intemperance, as he had ...n for a day or two previous drinking at, ...in the neighborhood of this still house. ...s should be a warning to those who are ...d of strong drink.—*Greensborough Pal.*

...During the past week the Sheriffs of near... all the counties in the State have visited ...city, for the purpose of settling their an... accounts with the Public Treasurer. ...e intelligence received through them, re...ve to the prospects of the candidates for ...Presidency, is highly favorable to the ...se of the "Tennessee Farmer," and ful... confirms our previous predictions. His ...nds in other States may rest assured *that ...rth Carolina will give him an overwhelm...majority*—the *pretended* doubts of the ...tional Intelligencer and other Administra... prints to the contrary notwithstanding.

Raleigh Star.

According to the last census, the county ...Craven contained a population of 13,391 ...abitants, which was thus apportioned:— ...ites, 6563—Free Blacks, 1744—Slaves ...7, being the tenth in point of population ...the State, and with the exception of the ...nty of Halifax containing a free colored ...pulation, exceeding any other county near... three-fold.—*Newbern Spectator.*

Philadelphia, Sept. 30.

...Flour has been sold as high as $8 per bar..., it readily commands $6 50 from the ...gons.

...Wheat sold in Rochester N. Y. market at ...50 per bushel, nearly double the average ...ce. It is said, that westward, on the ridge, ...more than half the usual quantity of grain ...ll be sown this fall. This arises from the ...at sickness along the margin of the lakes.

Europe.—The affairs of Europe are still in great suspense. The spirit ot the Turk is arousing, and that joined with the negotations of the other powers, may effect in a short time an adjustment of their various conflicting interests. On the other hand it is probable that the more the Emperor of Russia meets with resistance, the more incensed he will grow with the Sublime Porte. Should this very natural consequence take place—for his physical power is certainly superior to that of the Turks—he will be less ready or willing to listen to pacific overtures. The last news leave us, at least, in the most delicious state of suspense. The interest has increased with the delay.—*Noah.*

The steamboats *Virginia* and *Norfolk*, belonging to the estate of the late Benjamin Ferguson, deceased, were sold on Tuesday at auction, for the sum of $62,500. They were purchased by the Maryland and Virginia Steamboat Company, by whom they will be continued in operation as heretofore. Our readers are already aware that this Company have now on the stocks two first rate steamboats, the *Columbus* and *Pocahontas*, of one hundred horse power each. These boats will be ready for operation early in the ensuing Spring, when, with the two boats just purchased, facilities of the most advantageous character will be offered for the transportation of passengers and freight between the cities of Baltimore, Norfolk, Petersburg, and Richmond.—*Balt. Am.*

Emigration.—The following from an English publication is exquisitely mournful, or rather expressive of a melancholy tenderness:—

"The world has not witnessed an emigration like that taking place to America, so extensive in its range, so immeasurable in its consequences, since the dispersion of mankind; or perhaps, since the Barbarians broke into the Empire, when the hunter or pastoral warrior exchanged the lake of the eagles, or the dark mountains, for the vineyards and oliveyards of the Romans. As the attraction in the material world is ever withdrawing the particles of matter from what is old and combining them into newer and more beautiful forms; so a moral influence is withdrawing their subjects from the old and worn out governments of Europe, and hurrying them across the Atlantic, to participate in the renovated youth of the new Republic of the West: an influence, which like that of nature, is universal and without pause, or relaxation, and hordes of emigrants are continually swarming off, as ceaseless in their passage, and crowded and unreturning, as the passengers to eternity. Even those who are forced to remain, feel a melancholy restlessness, like a bird whose wing is crippled at the season of migration, and look forward to America as to the land of the departed, where every one has some near relative or dear friend gone before him. A voice like that heard before the final ruin of Jerusalem, seems to whisper to those who have ears to hear—"Let us depart hence."

From the Newbern Spectator.

Lord Byron.—Probably no poet, except Lord Byron, ever lived, whose versatility of talent has furnished something to please every body. The singular character of the man was identified with his poetry—and the mystery which hangs over his domestic affairs, lent the charm of romance to the productions of his pen. The secret, but certain sorrow, which in despite of the exertions of a great mind, would occasionally gleam through the darkness of his unhappy disposition, gave him the sympathy of the world. Abstracted from its busy crowd, disregarding its opinions, and wrapt in the mantle of his own gloomy thoughts, he stood the very Colossus of poets. The avidity with which every thing relative to this singular personage is sought after, has induced us to insert the following description of his tomb, from Carter's Letters from Europe:—

"At 3 o'clock in the afternoon, we set out in a post-chaise of Huckuall, the tombs of the Byrons. It was a dark and gloomy day; cloud after cloud, rising in rapid succession from the south-west, and the rain, at intervals, pouring in torrents. Our ride was by a cross road, and much the worst we have seen since landing. It is the one over which Byron's remains were carried, and from appearances, a carriage has not been that way since. In some places the grass was green in the path; and in others, the sand was washed into deep gullies. The horses walked nearly the whole distance, and revived the image of a funeral procession. After much inquiry and search the clerk was found, who conducted us to the church. It would be difficult to describe precisely my feelings as he unlocked the door, and pointing to a gray stone just at the entrance, coolly remarked 'Byron rests there.' Each of us stood gazing in silence, and not a word was utterred, till the guide voluntarily commenced a circumstantial detail of the funeral rites, informing us how many carriages were in the procession, and what crowds were at the burial.—The vault was sealed, and could not of course be opened. Eight or ten persons comprising most of the family, repose in it.

Byron's coffin was placed near his mother's. On a plate upon its lid is an inscription, stating the places and dates of his birth and death. At its head stands the urn, containing his heart and brains, (a horrible idea) with a statement of the fact engraven upon it."

Mexican Mines.—The editor of the New York Courier have seen a letter written by an American gentleman occupying a high official station in Mexico, which says:—"I enclose a letter from the Director of Bolanos Company, to the agent in Mexico. By this you will perceive that the Mine of Veta Grande of Zacatecas will yield 40 bars, about $43,000 a week! The last two months left a *profit* of $120,000."

Mr. Clay arrived at Washington City on Thursday last.

A letter has been received by the Ladies' Greek Committee of New York, from the Rev. J. King, who went out in the brig Herald, to ascertain the practicability of establishing schools in Greece. They reached Malta in safety on the 14th of July, where they had the good fortune to find the U. S. schooner Porpoise, Capt. Bell, waiting for them, to convey them to Poros, for which port Mr. K. writes, he expected to sail on the 19th. An earthquake had occurred at Smyrna. The plague existed in a small degree at Egina, Spezzia and Hydra.

London Aug. 21.

The Thames Tunnel.—The Thames Tunnel is now entirely at a stand. A brick wall has been completed at the further extremity of the excavation, which, being made water tight, prevents any water oozing in that part, and also does away with the fear entertained; that if left in its unfinished state, another break in the river might be the consequence. The water the tunnel *makes* (if we may use the expression) at present is very trifling, and the whole of the interior is as fresh and firm as before any accident happened. The workmen, with the exception of a very few hands who are employed in removing every appearance of the late disaster, have been discharged; and even the few now at work will in another week no longer be needed. Public curiosity appears to have slackened in a great measure, as the number of visitors to inspect this wonderful attempt of art is now very limited, and from the slowness with which money is collected for its completion, the undertaking would appear to have slipped the recollection of the public. Notwithstanding the appeals made, and the time that has elapsed since the new plan was first proposed and adopted, little more than a tenth part of the sum required to finish the work has been got together. We understand that it has been proposed, in the event of 100,000*l.* being raised, to commence working on the other side of the Thames as far as they can go; and in the case of the water breaking in, as they approach the dangerous part, which is the centre of the river, building up a similar wall to that now placed at the end of the present works, and afterwards completing the centre by means of the cofferdam. If such a plan be in contemplation, it must of necessity be attended with considerable expense, but is, perhaps, that most likely to ensure the completion of the undertaking.

North Carolina is called the "golden" state, from the great lumps of the precious metal found there. A golden country is not always the most wealthy.—*Noah.*

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly, by a Committee of Merchants.

MERCHANDISE.	Quan'ty		From D.C.	To D.C.
Beef, Fresh in Market, -	lb.		3	6
Brandy, Cogniac, 4th pf -	gallon		1 50	1 75
Apple -	do		35	40
Peach -	do		50	60
Bacon -	lb		6	8
Beeswax -	do		20	22
Butter -	do		15	20
Bagging -	yard		20	24
Coffee, Prime Green -	lb		16	16½
2d & 3d qual. -	do		14	15
Candles, Mould -	do		16	
Cotton -	100lbs	8 50	9	
Corn -	bushel		35	40
Copperas -	100lbs	4 50	5	
Flax -	do		15	18
Flaxseed, Rough -	bushel		80	
Flour, Superfine -	barrel			4 60
Fine -	do			4 25
Fish, Herrings (none) -	do			
Mackerel -	do	6		7
Mullet -	do	4 50		5
Feathers -	lb		25	2
Gin, Holland -	gallon	1 25	1	58
Country -	do			50
Ginger -	lb		10	12½
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10 -	50 feet	3 75	4	50
10 by 12 -	do	6		6
Iron -	100 lb	5 50	6	50
Indigo, Bengal -	lb	2 50	3	
Flotant -	do	2 75	3	
Lime -	cask	2 50	3	
Lard - -	lb		7	7½
Leather, Skirting -	do		30	35
Sole -	do		25	28
Bridle -	side	3		4
Lead, Bar -	lb	8 50		9
Logwood -	100 lb	2 50	3	
Molasses -	gallon		36	40
Nails, Cut, assorted -	lb			9
Wrought -	do		18	20
Shingles -	1000	1 50	2	
Oats, -	bushel		22	25
Oil, Currier's -	barrel	18		20
Linseed -	gallon		75	80
Pork -	barrel			10
Pepper -	lb		20	22
Plaster, Paris -	ton	7 50	10	
Powder, Dupont's -	Keg			8
Others -	do	7 25	7	75
Paints, White Lead -	do	4 50		
Spanish Brown -	do	2		2 80
Yellow Ochre -	do	2 50		
Rum, Jamaica -	gallon	1 25	1	50
Wind. Island -	do		70	80
New England -	do		45	50
Rice - -	100 lb	3 50	4	
Rags - -	lb		2	6
Shot - -	Bag	2 50	2	75
Sugar, Mus. Prime -	100 lb	11		12
Common -	do	10 25		11
Loaf -	lb		20	25
Salt, Liverpool -	bushel			09
Turks Island, } -	do			80
St. Ubes, &c. }				
Salts, Epsom -	lb		10	12
Glauber -	do		5	
Steel, American -	do		8	9
E. Blistered -	do		16	18
German -	do		17	18
Salt-petre - -	do		12	15
Tallow - -	do	8		
Tea, Imp. and Gunp. -	do	1 50	1	75
Hyson -	do	1 20		
Tobacco, Leaf -	100 lb	2 50	2	75
Manufactured -	do	5		20
Tin, ½ x - -	box			16
Wheat - -	bushel		75	80
Whiskey - -	gallon		25	30
Wines, Madeira, L. P. -	do	2 50	4	
Sicily Madeira -	do	1 25	1	50
Teneriffe -	do	1 50	1	75
Malaga -	do		70	80

U. S. Bank Notes 2½ a 3 pr. cent. premium.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

Arrived, on the 7th, Hortons & Hutton's boat, William Henry, with a full cargo of Groceries to the owners.

Oct. 4, P. J. Tillinghast's boat Commerce, with Dry Goods to T. J. Curtis, J. M. Dobbin, Willkings & Co., and others.

Departed, on Friday last, I. Blake, Junr's boat, John Parker, loaded with cotton, flour and wheat.

Oct. 3, P. J. Tillinghast's boat, Anna Pink, Capt. Mitchell, with cotton, flour, &c.

This morning, P. J. Tillinghast's boat Commerce, with flour, feathers, &c.

DIED,

On Thursday, the 2d inst. at the House of Samuel R. Richardson, Bladen County, N. C., Mrs. CATHARINE NEALE, aged 36 years, relict of the late Henry Neale, Esq., of Brunswick County. She manifested through her illness, of about 6 weeks, that patience and tranquility seldom or ever witnessed; not a complaining expression or a groan was ever observed to escape her. She had been sometime an acceptable member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and now death could not disturb her comforts, for her treasure was in Heaven.

Communicated.

In Anson county, on Rocky river, near Austin's Gold Mine, on the 17th inst., Mr. GREEN DEBERRY AUSTIN, eldest son of Col. Jacob Austin, aged 26 years. Also, in Montgomery county, on the same day, Mrs. CHELATY AUSTIN, wife of Col. Jacob Austin, aged 48 years;—both with the typhus fever, very prevalent in the settlement.

The Subscribers

Are this week receiving in part their FALL Supply of

GROCERIES,

The whole of which are expected by the first arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, and will comprise *A very general Assortment* of every article in their line, to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally. Their stock will in part, comprise the following articles, viz:

20 Hhds. N. O. and P. R. Sugars,
35 bbls. loaf and lump do.
220 bags prime Coffee,
5 do heavy Sumatra Pepper,
4 do Jamaica Spice,
5 do race Ginger,
100 do Shot, assorted Nos.
80 ps. Dundee Bagging, 42 inches,
4 do twilled Sacking,
50 coils hemp bale Rope,
200 lbs. bailing Twine,
1000 lbs. bar Lead,
700 do Epsome Salts,
1000 do Alum,
1000 do Dutch Madder,
2 ceroons sp. flt. Indigo, (warranted a genuine article,)
2 hhds. Eng. Copperas,
20 kegs Eng. white Lead, (ground in oil,)
50 bbls. Brandy and Whiskey,
20 do N. E. Rum,
20 do American Gin,
2 hhds. Jamaica Spirits,
1 do N. O. Rum,
3 pipes Cogniac Brandy,
2 do old Holland Gin,
1 hhd. W. I. Shrub,
6 qur casks sweet Malaga } WINES.
4 do do Teneriffe,
2 do do Corsica,
8 do do Muscat,
3 do do old Madeira,
½ pipe do do.
2 qr. casks Port
12 do boxes imp'l. & G. Pr. } TEAS.
¼ chest Hyson
25 boxes glass,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder.
100 do Nails, assorted sizes,
100 doz. weeding Hoes,
200 pair trace Chains,
10 tons Iron, assorted sizes,

With a *variety* of other articles in their line, which they offer low for cash. Highest prices paid for all kinds of country prnduce.

HORTONS & HUTTON.

October 9, 1828. 92-tf.

Carriages, Barouches & Gigs.

THE Subscriber has now for sale, at his Carriage House, below Liberty Point, next door to Mr. W. Cade's Tavern, a variety of

Carriages, Barouches, Gigs, Sulkeys,

&c. &c., which he will dispose of on reasonable terms for cash. He intends keeping a regular supply of these articles on hand, manufactured of the best materials. The public are assured that orders, either from town or country, for any article in the above line of business will meet with dispatch.

ALEXANDER McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, Oct. 9, 1829. 92-6w.

City Hotel,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs her friends and the public, that she continues to keep open the above Establishment, and solicits a continuance of a portion of the public patronage. She assures those who may think proper to call on her, that nothing shall be wanting on her part for their ease and comfort. The above HOTEL is situate on Fayetteville Street, in the centre of the business part of the town, and has been selected as the regular Stage House for the Northern, Southern and Western line of Stages, where Travellers will find it to their advantage to stop.

S. M. JETER.

October 2d, 1828. 92—3t.

☞ N. B. A few Members of the approaching General Assembly can be accommodated with board and comfortable rooms, if early application be made.

Twenty Dollars Reward,

WILL be paid, with every necessary expense, for the apprehension of the subscriber's servant, *WILLIAM*, if taken up beyond this District, or Ten Dollars, with the expenses, if taken within the District. He left home on Saturday last, the 27th September. He is a light mulatto, although his face is somewhat sun-burnt;—he is of low stature and well made, but his height is not particularly known—about 28 or 30 years of age; dark hair and eyes—his nose and mouth large; the expression of his countenance is bad, particularly when he is agitated. He is a sensible and plausible fellow. He took with him some suits of American manufactured clothing, much worn, and an old black hat, but he has other clothes which he may appear in. He is well known in Georgetown and the neighbourhood, having been, from his infancy in the subscriber's family. Should he be about this town, he will no doubt be harboured by a woman called *Grace*, the property of Mrs Elizabeth Wragg; it is believed, however, that he will attempt to go Northwardly, by the assistance of a pass or ticket in his possession, which bears the signature of *J. Fletcher* and three or four other persons of Kershaw district, and was forged for the use of a fellow called *John Martin;* one or the other of the latter names he will probably assume; this pass is said to be badly and incorrectly written.

The above reward will be paid on his being securely lodged in any jail in the State, and information forwarded to me. ROBERT HERIOT.

Georgetown, S. S., Oct. 1, 1828. 92-4w

Willkings & Co.,

HAVE RECEIVED BY THE LATE ARRIVALS,

25 Hhds. bright retailing Molasses,
20 kegs Nails assorted sizes,
20 bbls. Loaf Sugar,
20 bbls. green Copperas,
10 bags prime green Coffee,
10 do Pepper,
10 do Alspice,
Imperial Hyson and Young Hyson Tea.

October 9, 1827. 92 tf.

To Families.

THE Subscribers are receiving among their FALL SUPPLY of Groceries, one case G. P. and Imperial *TEA* in 2 lb. cannisters, a very superior article, and selected by one of the best judges in the Philadelphia market, it being of the latest and one of the best *chops* of Teas ever imported into this country. Families wishing to supply themselves with a choice article are requested to call and examine for themselves.

Also, a few bbls. choice retailing *SUGARS*, for family use. HORTONS & HUTTON.

October 9, 1828. 92-tf.

Notice.

PURSUANT to an order of the Court of Equity, holden for the County of Richmond, at September Term, the Subscriber will offer for sale on a credit of *three, four, and five years*, a large and valuable

Tract of Land,

situated in the county of Richmond, at and below the junction of Little and Great Pee Dee Rivers. A minute description of the Plantation is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that purchasers will look for themselves. The tract offered for sale contains about 1,250 acres, of which 500 acres is bottom land of first quality; the most desirable of which is an Island in the Pee Dee that contains about 300 acres, 125 of which is cleared and under cultivation, in addition thereto, there is about 100 acres of the bottom land cleared. The sale will positively take place on the premises, on Friday the 22d day of November

WALTER LEAK, Junr.

October 9, 1828. 92-5w.

Storage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscribers having provided commodious and extensive *WAREHOUSES* for the storage of Cotton, will attend to the receiving of the same; also to the receiving and forwarding of Goods to the interior, and to the shipping of Cotton and other produce coastwise, when required. They will devote particular attention to the selling of Cotton and other produce committed to their charge, and they flatter themselves that by prompt and assidious attention to all business entrusted to their care, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

HORTONS & HUTTON.

October 9, 1828. 92tf.

ATTENTION!

Independent Company!

YOU are ordered to assemble at the Armory on Thursday, the 16th instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M., in full *Winter Uniform*, for the purpose of joining the Regiment.

The Commissioned Officers are required to attend at the Court House on the day preceding, armed and equipped as the law directs, for drill.

By order of Maj. STRONG,

JNO. CARNEY, O. S.

October 2, 1828.

NO BLANKS

In the three first Schemes of the next Lottery.

COHEN'S OFFICE—BALTIMORE, *September* 17, 1828.

Grand State Lottery of Md.

No. 6, for 1828, to be drawn by Sub-schemes, under an improved mode secured by Letters patent, and by which the Adventurer CANNOT DRAW A BLANK, until the whole of the Sub-schemes are completed—in the mean time he has the chance of every prize in the entire Lottery, WITHOUT ANY RISK WHATEVER, till the completion of the last Sub-scheme.

HIGHEST PRIZE,

Ten Thousand Dollars.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	10,000 Dolls.	is	10,000 Dolls.
1	prize of	3,000 Dolls.	is	3,000 Dolls.
4	prizes of	2,000 Dolls.	is	8,000 Dolls.
4	prizes of	1,000 Dolls.	is	4,000 Dolls.
5	prizes of	500 Dolls.	is	2,500 Dolls.
20	prizes of	100 Dolls.	is	2,000 Dolls.
37	prizes of	50 Dolls.	is	1,850 Dolls.
100	prizes of	20 Dolls.	is	2,000 Dolls.
202	prizes of	10 Dolls.	is	2,020 Dolls.
105	prizes of	6 Dolls.	is	630 Dolls.
4000	prizes of	5 Dolls.	is	20,000 Dolls.
6000	prizes of	4 Dolls.	is	24,000 Dolls.
10479	prizes, amounting to			80,000 Dolls.

☞ The Sub-schemes are as follows:—the first one of which will be drawn on

Wednesday, the 22d of October.

The others will follow without unnecessary delay.

FIRST SUB-SCHEME.			SECOND SUB-SCHEME.		
1 prize of 2000 is		$2000	1 prize of 2000 is		$2000
1	1000	1000	1	1000	1000
1	500	500	1	500	500
5	100	500	5	100	500
9	50	450	9	50	450
20	20	400	20	20	400
34	10	340	34	10	340
35	6	210	35	6	210
2000	4	8000	2000	4	8000
2106 prizes,		$13,400	2106 prizes,		$13,400

THIRD SUB SCHEME.			FOURTH SUB-SCHEME.		
1 prize of 2000 is		$2000	1 of $10,000 is		$10,000
1	1000	1000	1	3000	3000
1	500	500	1	2000	2000
5	100	500	1	1000	1000
9	50	450	2	500	1000
20	20	400	5	100	500
34	10	340	10	50	500
35	6	210	40	20	800
2000	4	8000	100	10	1000
			4000	5	20,000
2106 prizes,		$13,400	4161 prizes,		$39,800

*** *The whole of the Prizes are payable in CASH, which can be had the moment they are drawn.*

Full Schemes explaining the mode of drawing will be forwarded with tickets to distant adventurers: and to whom, after the drawing, the Register containing the official lists will be sent, if desired.

Whole Tickets, $5 00 | *Quarters*, $1 25
Halves, 2 50 | *Eighths*, 62½ *cts.*

To be had in the greatest variety of Numbers at,

COHEN'S OFFICE,

114, Market street, Baltimore,

Where the Capital Prizes in all the previous Classes were sold, and where BOTH the Great Prizes of

One Hundred Thousand Dollars each

were sold in former Lotteries, and where more Capital Prizes have been sold than at any other office in America.

☞ ORDERS, either by mail (post paid,) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prizes, will meet the same prompt attention as if on personal application. Address to

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS, *Baltimore*

POETRY.

From the Boston Spectator.

BY PERCIVAL.

Thou glorious spirit of life and love,
There is not a leaf or flower,
That spreads to the sun, when meadow and grove
Awake with the April shower,
There is not a creature that walks the earth,
And is glad in its liberty,
But feels and knows, from his earliest birth,
How his being is full of thee.

The waters, that fall from the mountain's brow,
Or in verdurous valleys flow;
The waves, that around the gallant prow
In the moonlight flash and glow;
The sea, as it heaves from the line to the pole,
In calm or in tempest—free,
Feels deep in its heart the enlivening soul—
The ocean is full of thee.

The clouds that hang in the evening sky,
And burn with the setting sun;
The glorious beings who meet on high,
When the light of day is done;
The brightness that fills the boundless blue,
When the shades of twilight flee—
O! the quickening air, with its rain and dew—
The air is full of thee.

IN THE MORNING OF LIFE.

In the morning of life, when its cares are unknown,
And its pleasures in all their new lustre begin,
When we live in a bright beaming world of our own,
And the light that surrounds us is all from within;
Oh, 'tis not, believe me, in that happy time,
We can love, as in hours of less transport we may;
Of our smiles, of our hopes, 'tis the gay sunny prime,
But affection is warmest when these fade away.

When we see the first charm of our youth pass us by,
Like a leaf on the stream that will never return;
When our cup, which has sparkled with pleasure so high,
Now tastes of the *other*, the dark flowing urn,
Then, then is the moment affection can sway,
With a depth and a tenderness joy never knew.
Love nurs'd among pleasures, is faithless as they,
But the love born of sorrow, like sorrow is true!

In climes full of sunshine, though splendid their dyes,
Yet faint is the odour the flow'rs shed about;
'Tis the clouds & the mists of our own weeping skies,
That call their full spirit of fragrancy out.
So the wild glow of passion may kindle from mirth,
But 'tis only in grief true affection appears;
To the magic of smiles it may first owe its birth,
But the soul of its sweetness is drawn out by tears!

A Teacher wanted.

A Gentleman, who can come well recommended, is wanted to take charge of the Hay Mount Academy, in Fayetteville Applications, (if by letter, post paid,) may be made to the Editor of the Observer. Sept 18.

JUST PUBLISHED.

GALES'S NORTH CAROLINA

ALMANACK,

FOR

1829.

RECEIVED and for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Publishers' prices, by

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 18.

Saddlery & Harness Making.

THE subscriber having taken a Store in the Brick Row at Liberty Point, three doors from the Point, will at all times keep on hand a supply of

Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Mounting, Bits,

and every other article in that line of business, or will make any article to order.

DAVID L. EVANS.

Fayetteville, Sept. 25. 90-4t.

Notice.

On TUESDAY, the 18th of October next,

I WILL sell on the premises, sundry LOTS, on Person street, (Fayetteville) now occupied by William Forbes and others; and a valuable Lot on the East side of Green street, where Mr. Grove formerly resided. And on Thursday, the 30th of the same month, I will sell at the Saw Mills on Lower Little River, (Cumberland county) belonging to the estate of B. W. Williams, deceased, about

8000 *Acres of Land,*

including a SAW MILL FRAME on the South side of said river. Also, about 95 acres of Land near the mouth of said river, which includes the Mill Site formerly Philemon Hodges'. Also, the reversion of about 4000 acres of Land and the Saw Mills on said river, the property of said B. W. Williams, dec. A credit of one and two years will be given; the purchase money to be secured by personal security or otherwise at my option. Also,

8 or 10 *Negroes,*

principally men, on a credit of nine months, purchasers giving bond and approved security.

ARCH'D McBRYDE, *Executor.*

September 25. 90-3w.

Take Notice.

AT the last term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Cumberland County, the Subscriber qualified as Administrator to the Estate of Ferabee Williams, deceased. All persons who owe the said estate are therefore requested to come forward immediately and make payment; and those having demands or claims against it, to present them within the time limited by law, or they will be barred a recovery.

JOHN C. WILLIAMS, *Administrator.*

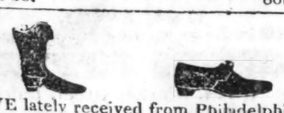
September 28, 1828. 90tf.

Cash for Rags.

THE highest prices in cash will be paid for 16,000 pounds clean Linen and Cotton *Rags*, in quantities not less than 500lbs.

WILLIAMS & FENN.

August 28. 86tf.



I HAVE lately received from Philadelphia and N. York, some *CHOICE LEATHER* for manufacturing, and will receive orders for *Boots and Shoes* made to measure and warranted of the best workmanship and neatest style.

I keep constantly on hand an extensive assortment of *SHOES*, of nearly every description, and will sell very low for cash, wholesale or retail.

W. L. HAWLEY,

Two doors East of Market Square.

July 31. 82tf.

New Cheap Fancy Store.

HENRY L. JONES has just received and is now opening, at the Store lately occupied by Mr. Staiert, south corner of Market Square, a large and very elegant assortment of Fancy Goods, which he will sell very low for Cash. His friends and the public are invited to call. Among his stock will be found the following articles.

Extra super blue Cloths. Do. low priced,
Handsome double milled Cassimere
Dark and steel mixt Sattinets and Cassimere
A great variety of extra fine Valencia, Merseilles & Swansdown Vestings
Green, red and white Flannels. Do. fine gauze do.
Coloured and scarlet cloth Shawls
7-8 & 4 4 Irish Linens. 7-4 8-4 & 10-4 table diaper.
Irish sheeting. Russia do. and diaper.
Fine cambric dimity. Do low priced
Fig'd and plain black Bombazetts. Do. col'd do
Heavy camlets. Do. Tartan plaids, baizes & velvets.
Leghorn bonnets, superior and low priced,
A great variety of calicoes, newest style,
Beautiful Swiss robes, very cheap,
4 4, 5-4 and 6-4 Jaconet muslin,
Do. do. corded and checked,
Fine and low priced cambric muslins, assorted,
Plain and figured mull do.
Book muslin, plain and figur'd. Do. needle-worked.
Fine plain Swiss muslins. Extra rich figured do.
Linen cambrics. Ginghams, a great variety.
Linen cambric pocket hkfs. White cravats.
Imitation do. with borders. Long lawn, very cheap,
An elegant assortm't of handsome inserting trimmings,
Thread laces, edging and insertion lace,
Bobinet laces, all widths and patterns.

Domestic Goods.

3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 brown shirtings and sheetings
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 bleached Washington and sea island shirtings. Paddings and sail duck.
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 Indigo apron checks, some very fine
Low priced negro cloths. Dowlass and oznaburgs.
4-4 porter sheetings. Linen & cotton buckram,
Ladies' white, blk, and col'd worsted hose, assorted
Fine black and white cotton do.
Gentlemen's fine elastic silk web suspenders.

Silk Goods

Rich figd Gro. de Naps. Extra blk Italian lustrings.
Double chain and plain black Gro de Naps.
Sinchews & sarsnetts. Green, white, & p'k florences.
Col'd & black Italian crapes. Bandana and flag hkfs.
German do. some very handsome.
Levantine & fancy do. Rich bonnet Ribons,
An elegant assortment of belt ribons Bl'k love do.
White, green, & pink satin do. Piping & silk cords.
A great variety of taffeta ribons, all widths & colors.
Fine French braids, assorted colors,
Cap ribons, very handsome, a great variety,
Best Italian sewing silk, all colours.

Crapes.

Heavy Mandarin crapes, do. Nankin, extra,
Canton do. a variety, crape lisse and hat crape,
Pink, white, green and black Italian do.
Long and square Cashmere shawls,
Crimson, scarlet, and white 4-4 & 3-4 do. handsome,
A great variety of Cashmere points,
Rich silk handkfs., barege and gauze do.
Green and white gauze veils, with & without borders,
4-4 & 5-4 blk. & white bobinett lace veils, some very beautiful

Cutlery, &c.

Rodger's fine pen knives. Do. pocket do.
Low priced dirk do. Fine & low priced steel scissors,
Breakfast and dinner knives and forks, in setts,
Extra fine razors in cases, warranted good,
Heming & Sons' best needles. Clark's spool cotton,
Do. sewing thread, all colours. Linen & cot. tapes,
Black and white cotton cords. Steel knitting pins.
Gilt and steel buckles, Do. low priced.
Ladies' woodstock gloves Col'd horseskin & kid do.
English & French Silk do. Gentlemen's do. assortd,
English & French silk hose. Cotton & worsted do.
Gentlemen's lamb's wool half hose,
Do white and col'd cotton do.
Patent Thread, all colours. Cotton Hkfs.
Large tortoise shell tuck combs, assorted,
Tortoise shell side do.
A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck & side combs,
Toilet, reding and pocket combs, do. fine do.
Misses long necked do., London gilt pins, assorted,
Pearl & cambric shirt buttons, with & without loops,
Britannia and plated table spoons. Do. tea do.
Spectacles assorted. Rich plated snuffers & trays,
Brass candlesticks. Bed chamber do.
Extra silver mounted do. Do. plated coasters,
Bread and tea trays, in setts,
Clothes & tooth brushes. Whittemore cards, No. 10,
Antique oil. Fancy soaps. Toy watches,
Pocket books, with and without clasps,
Best gilt coat buttons. Do. steel do.
Suspender and coat moulds. Paste board,
Bonnet willows. Umbrellas, &c &c. &c.

Fayetteville, Sept. 25.

Take Notice.

AT the last Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Cumberland County, the Subscriber qualified as executor to the last Will and Testament of Sebastian Staiert, deceased; all persons who owe the said estate are therefore requested to come forward immediately and make payment, and those having demands or claims against it to present them within the time limited by law, or they will be barred a recovery.

JOSEPH AREY, *Executor.*

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1828.—90tf

Fayetteville Cotton Factory.

COTTON YARN made at the above Factory is offered to Country Merchants and others by the Bale at a price, less than it can be imported, by application to Mr. Hugh McLaurin, Mr. John M Dobbin or the subscriber.

HY. A. DONALDSON.

August 5, 1828. 83-tf.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber either by Note or Account are earnestly requested to call and make payment before the 1st day of August next, and all those having claims against him will please present them for settlement.

WM. TRACY.

Lafayette Hotel, 17th July, 1828.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. August Term, 1828.

Jesse Birdsall, vs. Wm. A. Mathews } Original Attachment.

ON motion, *Ordered*, that publication be made in the *Carolina Observer* for six weeks, for the defendant, William A. Mathews, to appear, plead or demur, on or before the next term of this Court.

Test, THO. I. FAISON, *C. C.*

88 6w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1828.

Jesse Birdsall, vs. J. B. Stillwell and Wm. A. Matthews. } Original Attachment.

ON motion, *Ordered*, That publication be made for six weeks in the *Carolina Observer*, for the defendants, Wm. A atthews, and J. B. Stillwell, to appear, plead or demur, on or before the next Term of this Court.

Test, THO. I. FAISON, *C. C.*

88-6w.

A New Bargain!

THE Subscriber will certainly sell to the highest bidder, on Wednesday, the 22d day of October next, on the premises, the *TRACT OF LAND* on which he now lives, on the following terms, viz. one third part of the purchase money to be paid 1st of January, 1829, one third the 1st of January, 1830, and the remaining third the 1st of January, 1831. Bonds with approved securities, will be required, or notes negotiable at either of the Banks at Raleigh. The above tract of Land is situated in the county of Granville, 8 miles south of Roanoke, and 17 miles north of Oxford, lying on the waters of Grassy and Jonathan's Creeks, containing nineteen hundred acres, six or seven hundred of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, and well adapted to the growth of Wheat, Cotton, Corn, and Tobacco. There are about 150 or 200 acres of low grounds. Of the ridge land seven or eight hundred acres contiguous to the dwelling, are inferior to none in this section of the country, with ten or fifteen constant Springs. The improvements are extensive; the dwelling house is among the largest, most roomy, and in every respect, the most convenient in the county. It is new and built of the very best materials, beautifully situated on a gentle eminence, overlooking a large extent of country The out houses of every kind, are also new, and in a style of accommodation suited to the dwelling house. Within half a mile of the dwelling, are a saw and grist mill, and cotton gin. The grist mill yields 1000 bushels of corn and 150 or 200 bushels of wheat per annum. A ready sale may always be made of the produce of the saw mill. It contains an extensive Orchard, with a great variety of fruits. The tract is situated in the centre of a neighborhood, which for health, wealth, intelligence, morals, and every social consideration yields to none in the State. The subscriber forbears a more minute description of the above tract, as those wishing to purchase, are expected to come and judge for themselves, previously to the day of sale.

HENRY YOUNG.

Granville Co. Sept. 1. 1828.

Cheap Goods.

THE Subscriber respectfully begs to announce the arrival of an entirely *NEW STOCK* of *French, Dutch, India, English, Irish, Scotch and American* GOODS, selected with particular care, and forming a most extensive and varied assortment of FASHIONABLE AND STAPLE ARTICLES, which are now offered for sale at extremely reduced prices, for cash or negotiable notes; Country Merchants and the public generally, are respectfully invited to examine the Goods:—AMONG WHICH ARE, VIZ.

Cloths and Cassimeres, extra and super blue, black, green and olive colours,
Ditto, fine and common, assorted,
Ladies' blue and scarlet pelisse cloths,
Sattinetts, super blue, steel-mixt, drab & Oxford gray,
Cassinetts, circassians, white jeans and drillings,
Camlets and Scotch tartan plaids,
Green and scarlet moreens and rattinetts,
Russia sheeting and duck, brown linen and dowlass,
Irish linen, Scotch lawn and imitation do. Holland,
Marseilles quilts, 12-4 wide, and English do.
Towelling, table diaper & damask do. 4-4, 6 4 & 8 4,
Flannels, red, white, green and yellow, fine & common 8-4,
Ladies' white gauze do., very superior,
Bombazines, French and English super, black and drab,
Calicoes, a great variety, and some splendid new patterns,
Fancy ginghams and Bengal stripe do
Furniture do. & dimity, caroline plaids & Ginghams,
Mosquito netts and oil cloths, shirtings & sheetings.
Tamboured, flounced and gingham robes, plain and figured crape dresses,
Plain, figured and striped Gros de Naples, a variety of shades and colours, very fashionable,
Barege, plain and stripe, black do. and hat crape,
White, green and pink florence, blk. and mixt silk camlet,
Sattin and nankeen levantine, crape lisse, white and green,
Blk. sarsenet and sinchews, bordered green do. for umbrella covering,
Soncham pongees, cornelian silks, and watered Gros de Naples,
Muslins, mull mull, Swiss and jaconet plain & figured,
Do. Book, plain, seeded and tamb'd, Scotch Mull do
Cambrics, fine and common, cambric dimity and furniture, do.
Cambric, barege and fancy silk hdkfs. and shawls,
Flag and bandano do. and cotton shawls and hdkfs.
Barege, bayden, crape and merino scarfs and hdkfs
Swiss and cashmere points and cravats, book muslin handkerchiefs,
Vigonia, valentia and cashmere long shawls, & gauze handkerchiefs,
Tippets, collerets, green and white veils, gauze do
Black and white lace veils, edgings, gimps, cords and tapes,
Horseskin, beaver, woodstock, kid & dogskin gloves, black silk do.
Havanna hats, and misses straw do., Leghorn and Navarino bonnets, the latter a new and fashionable article,
Ladies' silk, cotton, and coloured worsted stockings.
Gentlemen's do. do. and half hose, mixt do. cotton and worsted braces,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's silk umbrellas, cotton ditto and parasols,
Feather and palm leaf fans, artificial flowers and ribbons, a great variety,
Sewing silk and twist, gilt and common buttons, vest and coat silk do
Rose and point blankets, negro cloths, oznaburgs, domestic checks and stripes,
An extensive assortment of women, men, and children's shoes, pumps, boots, and bootees, fine and common,
Calf and Morocco skins, soal and upper leather, wool hats,
Gentlemen's fine beaver and fur hats, youth's caps,
Cotton and wool cards, spelling books & stationary,
Cotton bagging, bale rope, and twine,
A general assortment of hardware, iron, steel, castings and crockery ware,
Gun powder and shot, teas, loaf and brown sugar.
100 bags coffee, old rum, and cogniac brandy, gin, Teneriffe, and old Madeira wine, Monongahela old whiskey, porter in bottles, apple and peach brandy, old rye whiskey, fresh London mustard, raisins, almonds, and Madeira nuts, sweet oil, olives and anchovies, lime juice, and double refined lemon syrup, lemons, cheese, pickled salmon, and old Spanish segars, together with a variety of other articles too tedious to be enumerated.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,

Brick Tenement—Green Street.

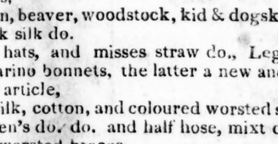
Fayetteville. N. C., Sept. 4, 1828. 87tf.

Take Notice.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the Firm of *ROBIE & NELSON*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; all persons indebted to said firm are requested to call and make immediate payment to Sam'l F. Nelson, who is authorized to receive the same.

JOHN ROBIE,
SAM'L F. NELSON.

August 11, 1828.



Further Notice.

THE Subscriber would inform the public, that he continues to manufacture at the Old Stand of Robie & Nelson, where he will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of *BOOTS & SHOES*, of the best quality.

JOHN ROBIE.

N. B. Boots and Shoes made to measure at short notice.

August 10. 84tf.

Lafayette Hotel,

HAY STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

RICH'D COCHRAN

HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and controul of his

Father and Mother,

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice.

July 31. 82-tf.

At the above Hotel an authorized *STAGE OFFICE* is kept, where seats are taken for all the Stages that depart from Fayetteville.

August 14.

For Sale,

40 Pieces cotton Bagging,
30 coils bale Rope,
35 bags prime Coffee,
8 hhds. Molasses,
20 bbls. Sugar,
25 kegs cut Nails,
150 sides soal Leather,
200 lbs. Quicksilver,
3 tons Iron,
40 sets wagon Boxes,
3 hhds. N. E. Rum,
4 qr casks Malaga Wine,
10 bbls peach Brandy,
15 do apple ditto,
40 bbls. Whiskey,
1500 bushels alum Salt,
500 ditto Sound do.
1000 ditto Liverpool do.

Powder, Shot, Lead, Indigo, Madder, Salts, Salt Petre, Spice, Pepper and Ginger, by

WHITEHEAD & FULLER.

August 14. 84tf.

Norfolk Line.

LEAVES Fayetteville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Mornings, and arrives at Norfolk every Wednesday Friday, and Sunday, by 5 P. M.

Leaves Norfolk every Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday, and arrives at Fayetteville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays, by 9 P. M.

Passengers leaving Fayetteville on Monday, reach Norfolk in time for the Baltimore and Philadelphia or Seaford Boats, Those leaving on Wednesday, reach Norfolk in time for the Philadelphia or Seaford Boat And those leaving on Friday reach Norfolk in time for the Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia or Seaford Boats. The Line has been much improved, and the routes so altered as to afford sufficient time for sleep.

THE PROPRIETORS.

June 1828. 76tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

CUMBERLAND SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW,

Spring Term, 1828.

Jannetta Jones vs. George K. Jones. } Petition for Divorce & Alimony.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, George K. Jones, is not a resident of this State, *Ordered*, that publication be made in the *North Carolina Journal* and *Carolina Observer*, for three months, that unless the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be holden for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, and plead, answer, and demur, the petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte. Test,

EDWARD LEE WINSLOW, *C. S. C.*

80 3m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

CUMBERLAND SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW,

Spring Term, 1828.

Thomas J. Curtis vs. William L. Adams. } Original Attachment. Levied on a Tract of Land in Richmond county.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, *Ordered*, That publication be made for three months, in the *Carolina Observer*, that unless the Defendant, William L. Adams, appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be holden for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, and plead and replevy, final judgment will be entered, and execution issue accordingly. Witness,

EDWARD LEE WINSLOW, *C. S. C.*

Blanks.

E. J. HALE has just printed, and will keep constantly for sale at the Observer office, an abundant supply of nearly all the kinds of Blanks used by Merchants, Clerks of Courts, Sheriffs, and Constables, which he offers at the usual low prices. Among those now on hand are,

Bills of Exchange,
Checks on the U. States, State, & Cape Fear Banks,
U. States and State Bank Notes.
Common Warranty Deeds,
Sheriff's Deeds,
Do do for Lands sold for Taxes,
Sheriff's Tax Receipts,
State Warrants,
Common do.
Attachments,
Bail Bonds,
Recognizances,
Insolvent Debtors' Bonds,
Delivery Bonds,
Superior and County Court Writs,
Do. do. Subpœnas,
Do. do. Executions,
Do. do. Ca. Sa.
Do. do. Ven Exponas,
Do. do. Prosecution Bonds,
Do. do. Jury Tickets,
Do. do. Witness Tickets,
Appeal Bonds. Guardian Bonds.
Administration Bonds and Letters,
Marriage Licenses. Apprentices' Indentures.
Constable's Bonds. Retailer's Licenses.
Bastardy Bonds. Orders of Sale.
Clerks' Fee Bills,
Militia Captains' Returns. Do. Executions.
Tobacco Notes. Do. Manifests.
Wagon Tickets, &c.

March 20, 1828.

Printing neatly executed At this Office.

Mallett's Mill

IS now in operation, and in order to render it upon the customary rates, for grinding &c. ing.

Fayetteville, Sept 1, 1828. 87tf.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber requested to make immediate payment, indulgence cannot be granted.

ROBT. T. GOODEN.

April 22, 1828. 68tf.

For Sale,

10,000 Lbs. prime BACON, at this place, and 800 lbs. of excellent LARD.

Apply to E. L. WINSLOW, Sen.

Fayetteville, April 23, 1828.

Mansion House.

THE Subscriber having returned from Camden to this place, respectfully informs the public, that he has taken the well known stand, adjoining the Court *HOUSE SQUARE*, recently occupied by W. Clark, and usually known as CLARK'S, where he has opened a

HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT

under the above title. The premises are commodious and well adapted to the business; the Stables large and supplied with careful Ostlers, and Travellers will find every convenience customary at the best houses of the kind.

To Professional Gentlemen and others having business in this place connected with the Courts, the Establishment offers advantages superior to any other.

Persons travelling with their families will be accommodated with private apartments, and every attention will be given to insure the comfort of those who may call.

Members of the approaching Legislature will be accommodated in the best manner.

Town Boarders can be accommodated at the usual in this place. JOHN McN.

Columbia, S. C., September 9th, 1828.

$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from our Mills at Wilmington, or five weeks since, a dark mulatto boy CHARLES, 26 or 27 years of age, about 5 feet inches in height, and stoutly built. We purchased Charles in January, 1826, he has wrought as a Carpenters most of the time since. He was formerly owned by Mr. Louis Readie, of Merille's Co. Beaufort county, 15 miles below North Washington on Pamplico.

We have some cause to suspect that he may have joined some runaways belonging either to Sampson or Wake county.

We will give Twenty Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to us, or Ten Dollars on his being safely lodged in any Jail in the State.

C. & P. MALLETT.

Fayetteville, May 17, 1827.—19-tf.

Spring Goods.

THE subscriber announces to the public, that he has received his *Spring Supply*, consisting of a variety of *BRITISH, FRENCH, & AMERICAN GOODS, newest style*. They have been bought at the New York auctions, a considerable part at original package sales, and will be sold, either at wholesale or retail, at very low prices for cash. Merchants from the country will do well to call and examine for themselves His assortment consists in part of the following, viz:

Extra super Blue and black *CLOTHS*
Super blue, black, olive, bottle green, mixed and drab do.
Union mixtures, cassinetts and sattinetts
Black Lastings, circassians and bombazetts
Super white Flannels, paddings, &c.
Grecian stripes, granderills, and cotton flannels
White and brown drillings and white Jeans
Yellow Nankins, brown linens, &c.
Superb merino square and long shawls
Cashmere shawls and hdkfs.
Green and crimson moreens and rattinets
Super and low priced black worsted hose
White & col'd cotton hose, & thread half hose
Extra rich toilinet, swansdown & Marseilles vestings
Super and low priced 6-4 cambrics
Satin stripe white and col'd do
New style 3-4 4-4 and 5-4 cambric ginghams
Rich seeded, crossbarred, and stripe muslins
Extra super 5-4 and 3-4 cambric dimity
Do 5-4 plain and figured Jaconets
Super 6-4 figured and plain book muslins
Super and low priced mull do.
Plain and figured Swiss do.
Swiss points, capes and tippets
French wrought white robes
Super sea island and low priced shirtings
5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 brown shirtings and sheetings
American blue plaids and apron checks
Washington and linen bed ticks
Fancy new style, figured, plaided, and shaded cambric prints, a variety
Rich 4-4 Swiss prints
Rich 4-4 and 3-4 furniture chintz
6 4 pavilion gauze, for mosquito nets
Real Russia and imitation sheetings
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens
Silks—Black Nankin crape robes
Plain black satin and taffeta
Rick black figured Gros-de-naps
Double chained black Levantines
Black sinchews and sarsnets
Superior new style Florentine vestings
Rich ombre and figured Gros-dete
Superior Battese dresses, variety of shades & colors
Rich white and blue Barege
Black and green French crape
Black gauzes, a variety—green do.
Black and white silk hose, and gloves
Rich figured and plaid barege hdkfs.
White and green gauze veils
Gauze robes, various colors
Black Barcelona Hdkfs. Fancy plaid silk do
Bandanna and flag hdkfs.
New style gauze, wove, and embossed Ribbons
Taffeta ribbons, all colors. Watch and belt do.
Black and blue sewing silks
Wide and narrow bobbinet laces
Thread and gimp laces. Long Lawns
Bobbinet lace shawls and tippets
Thread cambrics and thread cambric hdkfs.
8-4 & 10-4 table diapers. Bird eye and Russia do.
Brown cambric and bonnet bows
Dark and pink colored cambric
Holland, sail duck and buckram
Osnaburgs and brown towellings
White and printed bed spreads
Chintz shawls and hdkfs.
Black tabby velvet and velvet ribbons
Black ostrich feathers. Leghorn and straw bonnets
Bandboxes, wreathes and flowers
Ladies prunel and morocco shoes
Long and short white kid gloves
Colored and black horse skin do
Men's fashionable white and black Hats
Phosphorus pocket lights
Cotton balls and patent thread
Transparent and Windsor soap
Seidlitz & soda powders Best Tea, in fancy boxes
Fancy pen-knives, scissors, pins, &c.
Scotch and Maccaboy snuff
Indelible Ink, pomatum and perfumery
Paper hanging and bordering
Paste Board and Millinet

JOHN McKAY

Fayetteville, May 4, 1828.

Blanks for sale.